

THE FRENCH ARMY BEING GOT READY.

LONDON, October 30th.
A special despatch from Brussels to the Daily Telegraph, says all French officers who were there on service, have left for France, under orders to join their regiments.

THE ARMY AND FRANCE.

PARIS, October 30th.
MacMahon has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he says it is the soldier's duty to maintain order and make legal decisions respected. Notwithstanding that the monarchists feel confident of obtaining his sympathy and support of the troops, a portion of the Ministry distrusts the army, and evinces an inclination to abandon the monarchy, if circumstances should force it.

PULL AND EXTERIOR ACTORS BY CHANCE.

PARIS, October 30th.
A meeting of the royalist committee was held to-day. A telegraphic despatch was read, giving the final declaration of the Comte de Chambord, in which he says it is the soldier's duty to maintain order and make legal decisions respected. Notwithstanding that the monarchists feel confident of obtaining his sympathy and support of the troops, a portion of the Ministry distrusts the army, and evinces an inclination to abandon the monarchy, if circumstances should force it.

A BROTHERLY MONARCHY.

PARIS, October 30th.
The final declaration of the Comte de Chambord is published to-day. The document is written in a bold and vigorous style, and to the point. He refuses to make any of the concessions asked. He would, however, grant a few minor ones. The Comte de Chambord has adhered to the white flag. The publication of the letter has created intense excitement throughout France, and in view of the decisive step taken by him all chances for a legitimist monarchy are considered ended. It is expected that at one after the convening of the Assembly, the Government will move for a prolongation of the powers of President MacMahon.

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, October 30th.
A meeting of the royalist committee was held to-day. A telegraphic despatch was read, giving the final declaration of the Comte de Chambord, in which he says it is the soldier's duty to maintain order and make legal decisions respected. Notwithstanding that the monarchists feel confident of obtaining his sympathy and support of the troops, a portion of the Ministry distrusts the army, and evinces an inclination to abandon the monarchy, if circumstances should force it.

THE TEXT OF CHAMBORD'S LETTER.

PARIS, October 30th.
Count de Chambord's letter to M. Ohannessian, says—We have a great work to accomplish, and we are ready to do it at any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely quiet. Were I inclined to do it, I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconstruction of society, and the energetic maintenance of law, order, and property. Especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice. Conditions are now such that we can only act spontaneously at the dictates of patriotism. I preserved intact our traditions and liberties, and have to reckon on equal confidence. The letter concludes as follows:—My personality is nothing—principles are everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am the necessary pilot, but am alone capable of guiding her interest, because I have the mission of authority. France cannot perish, because Christ still loves her.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, October 30th.
It is reported that in consequence of the position maintained by the Comte de Chambord in his letter to Ohannessian, all hopes of a legitimist monarchy are now at an end.

AFFAIRS IN STATE QUO WIRE THE FRENCH MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, October 30th.
A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at Versailles last evening.

It is understood that Ministerial modifications are pending, under the Presidency of M. Magie. The Left Centre is now sitting separately, and its members demand the replacement of the Right Centre.

The situation becomes more and more critical and desponding. The Orleans Princes have been appealed to by the monarchical leaders. They absolutely declined to become pretenders, even though assured of powerful support. The Royalists are greatly disconcerted at this refusal, while the Bonapartists are corresponding.

The present state of affairs has entirely changed the political aspect of the Monarchs, and inspired renewed confidence in Republic in exile.

AFFAIRS IN STATE QUO WIRE THE FRENCH MONARCHISTS.

PARIS, October 30th.
It is not known what decision the Royalists came to at their meeting yesterday. The announcement of their policy is seriously awaited. It is understood that the Right Centre party desires to re-claim its original principles without naming a sovereign, and to appoint a Regent or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, to act provisionally. The press generally advises a prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, which is also supported by the imperialists.

JEWISH COMING TO AMERICA—RISING OF THE TIDE.

PARIS, October 30th.
Several members of the Society of Jews have left this city for the United States.

The waters of the Tiber are rising. Some streets are already overflowed, and a disastrous inundation is feared.

MR. RUSKIN ON ARTISTIC EDUCATION.

(Daily News, Oct. 16th.)

Mr. Ruskin is often whimsical, and sometimes perverse, but he seldom makes a public appearance without saying something worthy of being remembered. On this occasion he was himself absent, but he had sent his address to be read by the Duke of St. Albans to the students; and it proved to contain something more than the usual oration. He had not spoken to younger folks who have won prizes. We are pleased to observe that the students themselves showed their good sense in heartily cheering this address, although it hit them hard here and there. "You think you are going to do better things," says the very frank monitor "each of you, than Titian or Phidias; better than Virgil; think more wisely than your fathers. My good young people this is quite preposterous. The foolishness of the world is the bairnishness, the folly that could possibly be put into your empty little egotists of heads. There is not one in a million of you who can ever be great in anything. To be greater than the greatest that have been is permitted, perhaps, to no man in Europe in the course of two or three centuries. But because you cannot be like that, and like Mozart, is it any reason why you should not be like him? And if you do not properly, when you have tried to?" Because a girl cannot be prima donna in the Italian opera, is it any reason that she should not learn to play a bit for her brothers and sisters in good time, or a soft little time for her tired mother, or that she should not sing to please herself, among the dew, on a May morning? Indeed the virtues of humility, of reverence for the works of great men, of modesty, of cheerfulness, and the scruples of nature—these were the objects which Mr. Ruskin placed before the Mansfield pupils as worthy of their keenest and constant endeavour. They were to test their progress in art by the greater merit they could perceive in the masterpieces of the world. They were to build their hopes of doing some small things well on their growing conviction that they could do it well, if it be given to them. By other words, an amateur's ambition could not well have been prouder to a batch of young people setting out in life, shaping for themselves imaginative careers, and perhaps a trifles too inclined to mistake the promptings of vanity for the impulses of genius. The Duke of St. Albans had delivered an interesting and able speech on the value of art in a personal quality. Mr. Ruskin's words rather assumed the form of a homily. The art students belonging to the Mansfield Mechanics' Institute may consider themselves lucky in having the objects of so much generous care and the recipients of so much excellent advice.

The paper authors say that their business is to build up the tide.

Many of the firms of London are fully illustrated in the course of a well-preserved volume, who says he never sees it can of water without having an almost irresistible desire to put some milk to it.

We must not but fully conclude that all goodness is lost, though it may for a time be overclouded and hidden from our sight—the darker morning is sometimes the herald of a glorious noon.

An old woman in Pennsylvania crossed over a bridge that was marked "dangerous" without seeing the sign, and became informed of the fact when she had turned about in great alarm, and reproved it. He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, dissimulating hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no use that snags up and bites you when your back is turned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 8TH, EVENING.

New York, \$6073 to \$6100. New Orleans, \$605 to \$6074; Old Paris, \$675 to \$680. China, \$600.

London, \$6000.

San Francisco, \$6000.

Hongkong, \$6000.

Adelaide, \$6000.

Manila, \$6000.

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London, \$6000.

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